

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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THE QUALITY OF COURAGE.

Death and accident last Saturday night brought the most profound sadness to the Star-Bulletin. John S. Nascimento, a member of the mechanical staff since the Star-Bulletin's entry into the newspaper field and prior to that with the Hawaiian Star, was lost in the waters near Kaena Point, Abel S. Nascimento, veteran foreman, escaped death but suffered a broken leg, and A. J. Cooper, of the linotype force, had an equally narrow escape but fortunately with less injuries. The Star-Bulletin loses one of its faithful and valued employees, a fine type of Portuguese-American, a young man whose sunniness of nature had earned him the affectionate nickname among his comrades of "Happy Johnny" Nascimento. And yet the tragic occurrence brought out stories of bravery and daring on the part of the survivors that will give, even in the sadness of bereavement, consolation in that death and painful injury could not daunt quiet courage and manliness.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN FIGHTING.

Political scheming and political maneuvering, with reapportionment of the legislature as the basis, apparently is going to tie up some of the really important work of the session of 1913 just as it did the session of 1911. In fact, it seems not unlikely that the whole work of the session that opens day after tomorrow will be tangled in the simple but trouble-making provision of the Organic Act which calls for reapportionment.

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to just what this apportionment is and what effect it will have, and several of the legislators themselves appear to be in doubt as to the legislative districts that gain or lose by the plan.

Section 55 of the Organic Act provides:

"The legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the territory."

This provision of the Organic Act is not optional, it is not uncertain. It is mandatory and definite. Following the census of 1910, the legislature of 1911 met and a reapportionment fight began which made a good deal of political history. It is well-remembered that charges were freely made in 1911 that Oahu was seeking to get more than its rightful share by the reapportionment process. In fact, the plan of division submitted to the last legislature and backed by the Oahu delegations was not the plan provided in the Organic Act. Whereas the Organic Act calls for reapportionment on the basis of *citizen* population, the plan submitted to the legislature two years ago called for reapportionment on the basis of *voting* population.

This plan was outlined in a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to amend the Organic Act so that the reapportionment would be "on the basis of the voters in each of the said districts registered for the then last general election."

Now the difference in the two plans is a wide difference. On the basis of *voting* population, the new apportionment would give the following:

First senatorial district (Hawaii) — Three senators.
Second senatorial district (Maui) — Three senators.
Third senatorial district (Oahu) — Eight senators.
Fourth senatorial district (Kauai) — One senator.

First representative district (Hawaii) — Four representatives.
Second representative district (Hawaii) — Three representatives.
Third representative district (Maui) — Five representatives.
Fourth representative district (Oahu) — Eight representatives.
Fifth representative district (Oahu) — Eight representatives.
Sixth representative district (Kauai) — Two representatives.

Under this plan, Hawaii would lose a senator and a representative, Maui would lose a representative, and Kauai would lose a senator and two representatives. Oahu would gain two sen-

ators and four representatives. Maui, losing little, combined with Oahu in the fight for this plan in 1911, but trades and deals in the closing hours of the session caused the indefinite postponement of the measure after it was practically passed.

Now under the provisions of the Organic Act, basing apportionment on *citizen* population, the effects of a new deal would be quite different. According to the figures of the experts, Hawaii would lose one senator, and though East Hawaii would gain a representative, West Hawaii would lose one. Maui would lose one senator and one representative, and Kauai would lose one representative. Oahu would gain two senators and two representatives. Thus it is a question whether Maui will favor reapportionment as strongly as under the 1911 plan, where the Valley Isle would have lost considerably less. On the other hand, Kauai will lose little by the Organic Act plan.

At the outset of the legislature it seems certain that any attempt to repeat the fight of 1911 on the 1911 plan will plunge the members in a long and bitter factional squabble, with no definite prospect of putting through the scheme to completion. The arguments for reapportionment on the basis of voting population consist mainly in the assertion that Oahu is the island of overwhelming importance and hence should be given a much greater proportional representation. There is some merit in this argument but not conclusive merit. Of course Oahu has had meager legislative pickings in recent years. Kauai, by virtue of a veteran band of legislators who have held together, has dominated both house and senate and Hawaii has held the speakership of the house for several terms. Yet, after all, has the power been so greatly abused that Oahu should insist on a reapportionment plan that, to place the sceptre of strength in Oahu's hands, would necessitate amending the Organic Act?

Moreover, is the voting population the fair basis, the logical basis? Does the legislature represent the voters of the territory or the whole citizenship of the territory?

There are two real dangers not far ahead if this legislature gets into a factional fight over apportionment. One is that Congress, after vainly waiting for the legislature to act, will itself come in and make the apportionment. That has been done once before, and this territory certainly does not want to get the reputation of forcing Congress to do what the fair-minded and intelligent Americans of Hawaii ought to do for themselves.

The other danger is that a factional fight over apportionment will involve, delay and probably defeat work of vastly greater importance to the welfare of this territory. The legislature of 1913 has an immense amount of public service work to do. It has a public utilities commission act to pass, it must deal with pressing public lands and water questions; it must pass a direct primary act; it should take up a corrupt practices act. Honolulu's municipal government demands some changes. There is legislation to be shaped against election frauds, against greed, against misuse of power. There are laws to be passed for the common good of the common people, for the sons and daughters of Hawaii.

And in the face of this stirring demand for broad-minded law-making, for patriotic law-making, for progressive law-making, are the lawmakers of 1913 to throw their brilliant opportunities into the gutter of factional politics? The Republican party cannot afford such a fight. Nor can any party.

Gentlemen of the legislature, the territory is looking to you to write the record of 1913 as a record of progress, not of retrogression.

The territory will hardly indorse a factional fight such as will surely come if any attempt is made to revive the scheme of 1911. The Organic Act is specific. So are the oaths that members of the legislature take to carry out the duties for which they are elected.

If the threatened House combine against Holstein materializes, the gentleman from Hawaii will probably suspect that it takes but one Cooke to spoil his broth.

It might be mentioned that there is always room in the Floral Parade for one more decorated auto. Every one helps, too. Where is yours?

Madero asks Uncle Sam to keep hands off. That's right. What is needed down in Mexico is the healthy swing of a Number 11 foot.

Show your colors this week if you're proud of them.

LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

[The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space to anonymous communications.]

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
Sir:—I wish to suggest that your paper announce a willingness to receive subscriptions to a fund to defray the expenses of sending an indigent victim of tuberculosis to Berlin to be treated by Dr. Friedman.
The person selected to be certified by three reputable local physicians as being infected with the disease, There

should be no trouble whatever in raising enough to send the sufferer and a nurse first-class passage. If the treatment proves effective, no doubt arrangements could be made by wealthy, public-spirited citizens to secure the cure for territorial use for a reasonable royalty, whereas it may be years in reaching us in the ordinary course of events. The patient selected should not, of course, be too far advanced. If you care to receive my suggestion favorably, you may put my name at the bottom of the list for five dollars. Very truly,
Wm. GITT.

[Dr. Friedman is now on his way to the United States and is said to be considering a tour of the world which would bring him to Honolulu. The suggestion above contains much of merit and might prove feasible.]

PERSONALITIES

WILLIAM ADAMS, the Honolulu theatrical plunger, is in town and will probably arrange to take over the Lamhardt Opera Company in a few weeks.—San Francisco Dramatic Review.

MRS. C. O. ANDERSON, wife of Captain Anderson of the Marion Chilton, has returned from a trip to Honolulu. She was welcomed yesterday by relatives and friends at her home, 494 Mose avenue.—San Francisco Call.

W. FROTHENHAUER, managing director of H. Hackfeld & Co., who has been seriously ill in Germany for several months, is en route home on the steamship Sonoma. He is accompanied by Mrs. Frothenauer and Miss Frothenauer.

MRS. B. F. WALTON of this place departed this week on an extended trip to Honolulu to be gone about two months. She will visit all the islands in the group and make excursions inland to the various points of interest.—Yuba City, Cal. Farmer.

G. L. FRASER and family are making preparations for their journey to the Hawaiian Islands within the next few days. Mr. Fraser has accepted a position as manager of one of the big canneries in the islands. His family will accompany him and the Fraser's home will be made in Honolulu.—Visalia Cal. Times.

MISS JANET PAINTER, who had planned to sail on Tuesday for the Hawaiian Islands, has postponed her trip until later in the month on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Edgar Painter. Miss Painter had intended to sail on the Lurline in company with Mrs. William Stickman and Miss Mildred Breuner. She will, however, leave here on February 18 and join her friends at Honolulu.—San Francisco Examiner.

JOHN FALCONER of San Francisco is due to arrive today as guest of Court Lunaflo, No. 6900, and Court Camoe, No. 8110, of the Ancient Order of Foresters. He is the permanent secretary of the subsidiary high court of that order on the Pacific coast, and during his visit here will investigate the progress of the organization's circles and courts in the islands. He comes to witness the Mid-Pacific Carnival and to see Hilo and the volcano.

A. L. LOOMIS and Mrs. Loomis of Los Angeles returned yesterday from a trip to Honolulu. They are staying at the Palace. "The Hawaiian Islands are a great place to make money if a man is willing to take a chance," said Mr. Loomis. "From what I could gather, about everybody who is anybody in that country is planning to attend the 1915 exposition in San Francisco. They seem to feel that this city is as much their own as Honolulu is, and they are interested in its welfare."—Chronicle.

PETER PHILLIPS, general manager of the Inter-Island Steamboat Company of Honolulu, is a guest at the Stewart. This is what he said about the travel to the islands: "More persons from Canada, California and the northwest generally visited Honolulu and the islands during January than ever before. Our bookings have been unusually heavy for the tourist travel since November, when our great spectacular attraction, the volcano Kilauea started to 'show off.' The season usually starts about the last of February, but this year saw us going full blast in January. We will reciprocate to California in 1915, as I have heard many citizens in the islands announce their intentions of visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition."—San Francisco Call.

INSURGENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

lands committee and one or two other good assignments.
The street-corner political gabfests were stirred today with the report that Oahu and Maui would combine against Hawaii and Kauai on both house and senate fights. Holstein is

declared to have the unqualified support of the Kauai house members in his candidacy for speaker, and Senator Knudsen of Kauai of course will be given the vote of Senator Rice, his fellow-member.

The combination of insurgent forces now being framed is, however, dependent upon so many agreements not only of positions but various bills that not till the caucuses tomorrow will the results be definitely known. This morning Republican legislators held a short caucus at Republican headquarters in the Judd building. It was arranged that the senate Republicans caucus tomorrow morning at ten o'clock and the house Republicans at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Meanwhile, Mr. Holstein's friends are not manifesting any anxiety. They have seen these incipient insurgent movements before, and have seen Holstein, clever, resourceful and with strong backing among many members, come out on top and de-

ASKS TAFT TO HOLD TROOPS

The following personal message was sent yesterday by President Madero to President Taft, making an appeal to the chief executive of this country not to land troops on Mexican soil for the purpose of interference. It is not known that President Taft has replied yet:

His Excellency William Howard Taft, President of the United States.
I have been informed that the government over which your excellency presides with such dignity, has ordered to be sent to the ports of Mexico, war vessels with troops to disembark and come to this capital to give guarantees of safety to Americans. Undoubtedly the information which you have received and which led you to take this action is inexact and exaggerated, for the lives of Americans in the capital are at present in no danger, if they abandon the zone of fire and concentrate in certain parts of the city or its suburbs, where tranquility is absolute and where the government can give all classes guarantees.

If Americans residing here will do that, following the precedent established by your own orders previously issued (note, this refers to Taft's proclamation last spring, advising all Americans to leave danger points in the republic), all danger to the lives of Americans and other foreigners will be obviated.

Regarding what material dangers may be suffered by foreigners, this government is ready to accept all responsibility according to international law. Accordingly, I ask your excellency to order your men-of-war not to disembark troops in Mexico as this act will cause a conflagration—terrible consequences of more serious extent than those we have to contend with at present. I assure your excellency that this government is taking all measures necessary in order that the rebels in Ciudadela will do the least harm possible to the lives and property of foreigners in the capital and I have hopes that everything will be peacefully arranged in a very short time.

It is true that my country at this moment is passing through a terrible crisis; and the disembarkation of American troops would only increase the dangers of the situation and be a very lamentable error. It would do great harm to a nation which has always been the loyal friend of the United States as well as contributing to the danger of interfering with the establishing of true democratic government here similar to that of the great American nation.

I appeal to the equitable, just sentiments that have been the criterion of your government—that undoubtedly represents the sentiments of the great American people; and whose destinies you have guarded with so much skill and patriotism.

(Sgd.) FRANCISCO I. MADERO, President of Mexico.

For Sale

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WAIKIKI—Choice building lot, 7200 sq. ft.\$1750
PAWAA—Modern 1½ story house\$4000
Fine building lot 12,981 sq. ft.\$2000
PUNAHOU—6-room house and cottage\$6000
1½ story modern cottage\$4500
Modern 5-room bungalow\$4850
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feat his rivals handsly. Therefore, those who are urging George Cooke to become a candidate are not, apparently, causing any uneasiness in the Holstein camp.

Senator Cecil Brown is given a strong chance, by many of the "insiders" to defeat Knudsen for the senate presidency. The politicians attach great significance to a trip that Brown made to Maui last week, coming back on the Kilauea Saturday morning with the Maui delegation, and it is said that he was not idle on his trip back.

You've got one guess as to which a woman would choose, a halo or a diamond tiara.

It is much better to sleep than get up in the night to find fault with other folk.

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Prospective Buyers Take Notice!

that these lots are 75x150—11,250 square feet, more than twice the area of the cheaper 50-foot lots.

We now have for sale in this district:

House, Lot and Furniture, Park Avenue\$2700
House, one and one-half acres, Fifth Avenue\$2350
1 acre, Tenth Avenue, Kaimuki\$ 600
3 lots, Ocean View, Kaimuki\$1450
1 Lot, corner Fifteenth and Maunaloa Ave\$ 600
1 Lot corner Fifteenth Avenue\$ 575
5 acre tract, Palolo Hill, per acre\$ 500

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